## THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Startling Disclosures of Its Inner Workings.

FORCED PRAYERS THE BEST DEVOTION.

The Stick with Three Straps on the End-Siz Hundred Catholic Inmates Driven to Non-Sectarian (!) Worship Every Sunday-What the Managers Think of Religious Liberty-Statements of the Superintendent, Chaplain, Father Renaud and Three Inmates.

The House of Refuge is an institution for the re formation of juvenile delinquents, male and female. It is situated on the southern extremity of Randall's Island, and is supported partly by the State and partly by private contributions. The Board of Managers is elected by the members of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. Police tices of the city of New York have power to commit to this house youthful offenders who may be brought before them.

THE RECENT MURDER and attempted homicides in this institution have given rise to numerous inquiries and complaints bout the moral and physical training to which the inmates are subjected. Three desperate affrays between inmates and keepers, taking place within as relations between the officials on the one hand and the unfortunate prisoners on the other. Nevertheless, it would appear that the discipline is excellent, if not salutary; and the very character of the gentlemen who have been elected trustees of the stitution would seem to be a sure guarantee that everything is being done to remould the young and depraved minds of the individuals entrusted to eir charge. To ascertain whether any grave sources of delinquency really existed there or not, one of the Herald attachés was commissioned to visit the House of Refuge and to interview such persons as might enable him to lay the true state of things before the public. While in the performance of this duty he received information which must

STARTLE THE MIND every man who admires that provision of our con-stitution which guarantees to everybody the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Even the wretched criminal in his prison cell, while preparing to yield up his life on the scaffold, is allowed to choose any minister, whether Christian or Jew, and to get ready to face his Creator according as the voice of his own reason guides him. But here in this House of Refuge—here within a stone's throw of this great metropolis of the land of free thought and free religion, in the middle of the nineteenth century, six hundred Catholic children are marched TO A PROTESTANT CHAPEL

twice every Sabbath day, and compelled to join in a worship in which they do not believe, and to be content with a ceremonial which, however good it may be in the eyes of those who control the house, may be in the eyes of those who control the house, is nevertheless most obnoxious to three-fourths of all those within its walls. There are 860 persons altogether in the House of Refuge, and 600 of these are Catholics. If the Catholics were in a small minority it could be well understood how the interests of the few should be sacrificed to those of the many, and it would not be a source of so much wonder to hear of that few being marched to a religious service which would conform to the views of the great majority. But this is not all. If any of the Catholic boys should refuse to enter the Protestant chapel, or refuse to sing the Protestant hymns, he would be deemed guilty of

A GRIEVOUS CRIME,
and (according to the statements below) would
be stripped of his clothes, and thrown across a
stool, and there lashed by one of the officials with
three straps fastened to a cane. Much has been
said of Catholic intolerance in past times, but it
may well be doubted if ever there existed in any
age a Catholic institution wherein children of an-

said of Catholic intolerance in past times, but it may well be doubted if ever there existed in any age a Catholic institution wherein children of another faith would be flogged for not going to a mass. The case does not end here. Never, from the time of their entry, until they leave, are the Catholic children allowed to see a priest; never to receive the sacraments in which, despite the follies of their younger days, they firmly believe, never to receive any religious consolation except they chance to be taken ill and are

IN DANGER OF DEATH
in the hospital. There has been one exception, and only one, where a French boy continued to crave for a priest, so that one of the fathers was admitted to hear his confession. The strangest phase of the case is that the managers of this institution profess to be non-sectarian. "Nothing," they say, "is to be found in our religious service which can be offensive to any sect." Now, everybody who knows what Catholics are, knows that the very fact of a ritual and service being non-Catholic is amply sufficient to offent them, and hence the fallacy of what the managers of the House of Refuge assert; indeed, it is a clear contradiction in terms. Before what the managers of the House of rectuge assert; indeed, it is a clear contradiction in terms. Before putting forth more fully the position and the prin-ciples on which the officials vainly seek to justify their monstrous intolerance, we will give in sub-

their monstrous intolerance, we will give in substance an account of THE INTERVIEWS
had with the Superintendent, the Chaplain, the priest and three of the boys now confined in the Tombs. From 117th street a rowboat conveys the visitor to the southern extremity of Randall's Island, where the House of Refuge stands. The main entrance facing the river soon leads to the office of Mr. Jones, the Superintendent. Mr. Jones is a hale and courteous gentleman of medium age and size. His hair and whiskers are turning gray, and he enjoys the peculiar facility of instantly turning a scowl into a shower of most gracious smiles. The reporter announced the object of his visit, whereupon Mr. Jones politely expressed his readiness to accord the desired information.

REPORTER—Horsume, sir, that you recognize religious as being a most potent reforming agent?

Mr. JONES—Most certainly we do. We have religious services every Sabbath, both inthe morning and afternoon.

REPORTER—How many chaptains come to your

Mr. Jones—Only one, sir.
REPOBTER—Then, are all your inmates of one religious belief?
Mr. JONES—Oh, not at all; most of them are Cath-REPORTER—Then I suppose a Catholic priest performs the services?

Mr. Jones—By no means. We are not at all sectarian in this institution. We allow nothing which any sect can take umbrage at.

REPORTER—Is your chaplain, then, a non-sectarian

Jones-Oh no; he is a Methodist minister,

Mr. JONES—Oh no; he is a Methodist minister, Dr. Pierce is.

Reporter—And the great mass of your inmates don't object to this service?

Mr. JONES—Well, I have never known them to make objection to it.

REPORTER—Are all the Catholic inmates compelled to attend these religious services?

Mr. JONES—Certainly they are. Dr. Pierce never teaches anything sectarian. We even invite clergymen of all denominations to come and preach here. We've had Father Duranquet preach here once.

REPORTER—How is it that you've had a priest only once?

Mr. JONES—Well, I suppose he did not like to preach again, as we could not allow him to preach any Catholic doctrines here.

REPORTER—But would you not let a priest say mass or hear confessions here?

Mr. JONES—Certainly not. I am not permitted to

mass or hear confessions here?

Mr. Jones—Certainly not. I am not permitted to do so.

REPORTER—But don't you think that Catholic children ought to have Catholic service, and would be benefited thereby?

Mr. Jones—Well, you see, in this institution we believe the Sermon on the Mount to embody all that is necessary for salvation. All we wish is that our boys may become good citizens—that they may not lie or cheat.

This answer implies what is repugnant to Catholic teaching—namely, that honesty and truthfulness are of themselves sufficient for salvation. The Herald commissioner hereupon bade the Superintendent adieu, and repaired to the residence of the chaplain, Rev. B. K. Pierce, D. D. The reverend gentleman was found in his studio, surrounded by cases of books. He is apparently a man of high culture, and received the commissioner like a courtier. The Doctor was asked about the religious services, and he answered substantially what Mr. Jones had already stated. In addition, he stated that he never administered any sacraments to the juvenile delinquents, lest it might excite bad feeling on the part of the Catholics. He never knew the Catholic children to regard the Sabbath services with disrellsh. He was on as good terms with them as with the other inmates. He had a great esteem for Father Duranquet, but could not permit him to say anything sectarian to the Catholic children. No objection was ever made to an official on account of his religion. All sects were represented in the Board of Managers.

REPORTER—Don't you think, sir, that the Catholic succession was ever made to an official on account of his religion.

on managers.

Reporter—Don't you think, sir, that the Catholic inmates would like very much to have Catholic ser-

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Prench boy here to confess him (sfc.) I told him I could not, and then I brought Pather Duranquet, who confessed him in a private room.

REPORTER—Would it not be well, sir, to make such a practice more general, and to allow the Catholics to attend mass?

Dr. PIERGE—NO; I think it would give rise to delease and discussions among the immates. Dr. Pirace—No; I taink it would give rise to de-bates and discussions among the inmates.

REPORTER—Do you not believe in the right of every man to worship God without restraint, ac-cording to the dictates of his own consequence?

Dr. Pirace—Certainly; and as an individual I would be most happy to have cley dynamic of other denominations come here and reach in their own way; but I am bound by the rules of the institution to do otherwise.

denominations come here and preach in their own way; but I am bound by the rules of the institution to do otherwise.

The revergad gentleman then kindly pointed out to his visitor the building in which is the room of the Catholic priest on that part of the island which is under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. This priest, Rev. Father Renaud, is a Jesuit, who attends the sick and dying inmates of the House of Refuge. He is the chapian on the upper part of the island. He was not to be found in his room, so the reporter walked toward the chapel in quest of him. Father Renaud was sitting in the midst of a group of some two hundred little boys on the common, who thronged eagerly around him, asking questions and uttering cries of welcome. The father was distributing little pictures of the crucified Christ and of various saints to the children, and was entering their names in a little book. The supper bell had toiled, but the little ones seemed heedless of it, and continued to throng about the priest, rubbing his coat and shaking his hands. When the reporter introduced himself Father Renaud arose, and on being asked about the restrictions against the exercise of his functions he hesitated for some time, and then replied:—"As an individual I have always been received in a most gentlemanly manner by all the officers of the House of Refuge; but as a Catholic priest my ministry was confined to the sick.

Reporter—Inderstand, sir, that you are not allowed to celebrate mass or to administer the sacraments to the healthy inmates?

Father Renaud—Far from it. I was not allowed to give the boys printed slips of paper from which they could learn their prayers.

Reporter—Are you often called upon to attend to patients?

Father Rexaudence. From November, 1871, to the present I have not had a single call in the girls' department and only nineteen in the boys'. Two of them were so sick that they might have died without seeing me. I was not sent for, but I chanced to go there, and attended them. As to the healthy Catholic inmates—deprived of Catholic education, they are in deep ignorance of the tenets of their faith—I asked the superintendent to allow me to give them Catholic books and papers, and he thought proper to refuse me. I was requested by a mother to see her boy, but I was denied admission to him.

o him.

REPORTER—I am told that the institution is unsec-arian. Do you think that the Catholic children are njured in any way by this so-called unsectarian

Service?
Father Renaud—The Catholic inmates never have any Catholic service. On the contrary, they are marched every Sunday to the Protestant church and the Protestant Sunday school. The books and papers placed at the disposal of the young inmates are Protestant. With all this the institution pretends to be unsectarian. tends to be unsectarian.

REPORTER—What plan would you suggest as fair and practicable that would insure equal religious

papers placed at the disposal of the young immates are Protestant. With all this the institution preceded to be unsectarian.

The protestant would would you suggest as fair and practicable that would insure equal religious rights to all?

Pather RENATD—The one adopted by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, namely, that the Catholic children, nor the Catholic priest with the Protestant children, and that equal facilities was service.

The protestant children, and that equal facilities was service.

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This was quite enough to hear of such details. The boys may have exaggerated them, but the stories do not look like inventions. Ryan was asked if he could make an affidavit to those statements, and he answered in the affirmative.

The reporter then laid some of these particulars before a few prominent Catholic gentlemen of New York, whose names it is needless to mention here, and they seemed to have been in utter ignorance of the real state of affairs in the House of Refuge. Nothing could be more astounding to them than the account of the manner in which the religious liberties of the inmates are trampled upon. Many and varied are the pretexts on which the executive officers and managers of the institution vainly seek to justify their arbitrary conduct. But supposing that the inmates were slaves, and the Nineteenth century were not yet upon us, would the most absolute master have a right under our constitution to force upon his enthralied wretches a system of religious belief and worship which they would believe insufficient if not onnoxious and injurious?

No prison keeper throughout the broad extent of

master have a right under our constitution to force upon his enthraliced wretches a system of religious belief and worship which they would believe insufficient if not Obnoxious and injurious?

No prison keeper throughout the broad extent of our country has or dares to exercise the right of dictating to his prisoners the form of religious ceremonial to which they must conform under pain of punishment. It seems to be an accepted opinion with the authorities of the House of Refuge that the introduction of Catholic worship for the benefit of Catholic limited would obstruct the discipline and welfare of the institution. The association for the reformation of juvenile delinquents numbers in its ranks many philanthropists, men of eminence and culture, and it can well be doubted if these gentlemen are really conversant with the unequal workings of the institution. Annual reports are laid before them, and these reports abound in such

of the House of Refuge that, judging from them alone, one would almost wish himself young again that he might have an opportunity of becoming an inmate of the House of Refuge. In them we see nothing of the floggings for not assisting at Protestant worship. In an admirable work recently written by Chaplain Pierce, he says:—"Boys can only be reformed by that sanctified power with which God endows His chosen instruments—that awakens the inward being, that enthrones conscience above the passions and suffuses the whole nature with the love of its Saviour." Look on this picture of reformation, and then on the one above; for certainly it is not the straps and the clubs that Dr. Pierce alludes to as "the power that awakens the inward being," &c. The State of

New york pays four Thousand Dollars per annum for the partial maintenance of this institution, and this money certainly was never intended to be used in robbing Catholic children of their most cherished rights. It is too far past the days of feudalism and intolerance to permit the long continuance of such a state of things. There is too much

## A HOTEL THIEF CAPTURED.

Friday night a well-dressed young man called at the Grand Hotel, and, registering his name as the Grand Hotel, and, registering his name as William J. Barkley, desired to be shown to a room. A room being assigned him, he shortly afterwards retired. The night watchman employed in the hotel, while going his rounds a few minutes before seven o'clock yesterday morning, discovered Barkley coming from the room of John H. Morrell, of the guests, and securing the services of Detective Hagan, of the Twenty-ninth preclinct, who was in the vicinity, caused his arrest. Upon searching him a diamond stud, valued at \$50, which he had taken from the room, was found in his possession. The wallet, containing a small amount of money, was found at his feet in the hallway. There were also found on his person a pair of nippers, used for unlocking doors, and a number of skeleton keys. After sitting for his picture to be placed in the Rogues-fiallery, yesterday morning, he was arriagned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market and committed for trial.

### OUR CROTON.

Causes of Its Scarcity-A Reckless Waste of the Water by Consumers-The Perpetual Escape Through Small Vents in Stores and Barrooms-The Flooding of the Streets-London's Water.

The article which appeared in yesterday morning's HERALD was so apropos and needful an ex-pression of the interests of the public that it is immediately responded to through a score of sensible and thoughtful letters addressed to us by citizens who read these columns. One of these letters we publish below, as it presents many interesting facts that show in what way the supply of Croton water has become insufficient and how its consumption may be regulated so as not to exceed the real demands of necessity. The truth of the writer's remarks is so plain as to need no argument, although in a large metropolis it is doubtful if the best remedy of the evil would not be in devising or discovering some inexhaustible means of supply that would be sufficient for a thousand years to come, even should the city grow with twice its present rapidity. Too much of the pure, sparkling water of the earth cannot be had, and "Adam's ale" is, after all, of more stable value to the human family than the most costly wines that ever grew on the banks of the Rhone. Its free use should not be discouraged. Its waste is reprehensible, and so thinks the writer of this letter. citizens who read these columns. One of these

The Supply and Waste of Croton Water.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Laxity in the use of water now pervades every class and condition of society to such an extent and is a habit so deeply rooted that it cannot be remedied unless stringent laws and penalties are enforced against it. No matter how urgent the ne cessity, nor how repeated the representations o the evil, neither conscience nor interest seem to operate in checking this useless and sinful extravagance. Should such a necessity of life, comfort and

operate in checking this useless and sinful extravagance. Should such a necessity of life, comfort and health which costs so enormous an amount of labor and capital to supply be thus wickedly squandered by careless and malicious persons, thereby depriving the community of what in emergencies may be of the most vital importance?

THE MEANS OF SUPPLY AMPLE ENOUGH.

There is reason to believe that the present means of supply are ample to furnish the city with a sufficiency of the fluid for all necessary purposes, if the reckless extravagance in the misuse of water was prevented. In the year 1867 Mr. John H. Rhodes, Water Purveyor of this city, testified before the Legislative Fire Investigating Committee:—"New York, with a population of 1,000,000, consumes 50,000,000 gailons of water, while London, with a population of 3,000,000, consumes but 60,000,000 gailons of water. I think about four-fifths of the water here is wasted. The present pressure of water in this city is about ten pounds at the hydrants. It formerly was some forty pounds, which might still be obtained if waste were prevented. On the high grades of the city everything is at the mercy of fire at present. An additional main is about to be laid, at the cost of \$1,000,000. Did not think there was safety for water works anywhere except by measurement of water. If water was metered a new main would not be required for ten years yet." Here we have a burden entailed upon the taxable community ten years before it is actually necessary, all owing to

THE RECKLESS WASTE OF WATER.

If it continues unchecked how many more new mains, dams, reservoirs and aqueducts will be re-

to be sought for in other quarters; among these, street washers are still prominent, consuming incalculable quantities of water to no useful purpose whatever; millions of gailons are worse than wasted in Flooding Instrad of Sprinkling the Street, reining the pavements and leaving them a mass of mud during the summer months; and to these add the hundreds of streams kept running in stores and warchouses, communicating with sewers in the lower wards, throughout the year, and the catalogies will begin to show its enormity. In the cause of waste last specified, it is not unusual to find written in conspicuous characters over water closets and urinals, "Leave the water running." To stay these accumulated abuses the department is at all times exerting the power and influence it possesses; but without the aid and support of the chosumers themselves its progress, in so herculean a work, must necessarily be slow and unsatifactory. Whether such aid will ever be extended to it, by an economical use of water, short of the suffering produced by a deficient supply, is, perhaps, not to be expected. Bad habits are already too thoroughly rooted, and privileges for which a daily thanksgiving should be offered are so commonly and so constantly abused as scarcely to find a rebuke in the best regulated families. Would these families tolerate a like waste in other and less necessary supplies? If it were possible to circumscribe the use of water to indispensable purposes only, furnishing for these waste in other and less necessary supplies? If it were possible to circumscribe the use of water to indispensable purposes only, furnishing for these the most liberal supply, no addition would be required to the worksfor.

THE NEXT TWENTY YEARS

except to guard against accidents to the aqueduct liself, by having the means of storing an increased quantity on this island. In this is found the reason for a new reservoir, a prudential measure only, indicated by the possibility of such accidents to the aqueduct liself, by having the means of stor

The Chief Engineer of the Croton Department Explains About the Bad

Mr. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works states that the regular inspection of the interior of

the Croton Aqueduct was recently made by the Chief Engineer, who passed through the aqueduct and personally examined every foot of it from Croton Dam to Manhattanville. The aqueduct was found in general good condition. At a few points found in general good condition. At a few points some slight repairs were needed and made. To make a proper examination it was necessary to entirely empty the aqueduct. The water was for this purpose shut off at Croton Dam for forty-eight hours. During this time the supply of water for the city was drawn from the reservoirs located in the city, which were, of course, drawn down several feet by the operation; but they have since been filled up, and are now full to high water line. Since the reservoirs have been filled a systematic cleaning out of the entire system of mains and pipes has been going on by scouring them out by means of blow-offs and hydrants. In time more or less sediment is collected in the bottom of the pipes, which not only impairs their capacity, but may slightly affect the taste of the water. This scouring out of the pipes is now nearly completed.

The Chief Engineer says that the reports that dead fish or other putrid matter is in any of the reservoirs is entirely untrue, and that the writers of all such statements have been imposed upon by designing persons; nor is there any truth in the statement that the water in its passage through the aqueduct is affected by bad gases. The aqueduct is not now and has not been even entirely full of water, nor are any of the ventilators of the aqueduct of the pipes as they ever were.

#### THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

Strike of the Carpenters to Lessen the Painters and Bricklayers.

The impetus given to the movement in favor o eight hours as the maximum of a workingman's day's labor by the successful issue of the painters' strike has stimulated other trades to increased and energetic efforts in the same direction, among them one of the strongest bodies of artisans in the city-

the carpenters and joiners.

The question of labor and capital has begun to assume very formidable proportions, and from every indication of the present time it is destined to be one of the most difficult questions that the statesmen of the future will have to contend with. Strikes of late years have been so frequent and so successful that in busy times the members of any trade can leave off work with almost a certainty that their demands will be complied with. Since the rise of the International Society, and its extraordinary development, a kind of universal union and system of co-operation has been established between the workmen of different countries, by which they are bound to stand by and help each other in the hour of need. The strikers endeavored to obtain two objects-in the first place to increase the rate of wages, and in the second to decrease the hours of labor. Some years

endeavored to obtain two objects—in the first piace to increase the rate of wages, and in the second to decrease the hours of labor. Some years ago (and in many parts of Europe yet) the hours of labor were tweive, which was only another name for slavery, but by long and continued efforts the workingmen had the time reduced to ten hours per day. A further decrease of this time is now being sought, and a number of the trades have been very successful in their struggles with the bosses. Two or three weeks ago the painters went on strike with this object, and after a short resistance the employers were forced to accede to the demands of the men. The stonecuters had, previously to this, been working eight hours a day with the reluctant but inevitable consent of their employers; so had the plasterers; the bricklayers by peaceable consultation and action have been promised that two hours will be taken off their day's labor on Tuesday; and now the carpenters, the strongest organization of them all, have notified the leading builders that on and after to-morrow morning their hours of labor must be reduced, without any reduction of pay, or they will not resume work.

On Friday, to the number of 900, they held a meeting in Masonic Hall to consider the advisability of striking. The meeting was held with closed doors, none but members of the society being admitted, but it was understood that the consultation was a stormy one. The debate was lengthened, and every argument that could effect was carefully presented and studied, and after intense excitement it was finally resolved to adopt the course which was put in operation last evening. It was resolved that no compromise with the 'bosses' would be entertained, and no reduction in the rate of wages be allowed as a set-off to the eight hours ultimatum.

The society numbers of non-union men who have not had an opportunity to become enrolled. Among the leading employers who have been notified are Gardrien & Co., East Twenty-third street; E. G. Bogart & Bro., Bank street; Heness

of the age; that the strike is not entered upon from any selfish motive, but has a higher object. In addition their trade compels them to go from any one part of the island. Like other mechanics, they have no stationary workshop; to-day they may be working at the Battery, the next at Harlem. It is impossible to have a change of residence every time their location of labor is altered; so, in order to get to work at the prescribed time in the morning, they are forced to rise at an extremely early hour in the morning without having the rest they require. If their demands be complied with it will lengthen the period of every job they are employed on one-fifth, thus preventing the crowding of a vast amount of labor into a single season, and thus making it in the end better for both employers and men.

will lengthen the period of every job they are employed on one-difth, thus preventing the crowding of a vast amount of labor into a single season, and thus making it in the end better for both employers and men.

They expect to be joined in their strike by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, whose headquarters are in England, and who will be sustained by the parent society, which has thousands of pounds at its disposal for the support of strikers. Other trades also will co-operate, and the movement will doubtless become so formidable that it cannot be resisted. The carpenters are a fine, intelligent set of men, and in conversation they state their views calmly and temperately, with an air of sincerity in the justice of their demands that cannot fail to inspire respect for them in those who listen. The plumbers, it is said, will also work to seeure the eight hours in a few days, and they also expect to be as fortunate as the painters have been and as the carpenters expect to be.

Trade associations are being organized in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and all the large cities of the Continent, having for their object the drawing together of the members of every branch of industry into one grand organization, which will be able to cope with the power of the capitalists and employérs. Nor is the movement confined to skilled laborers, as was shown by the strike of the stonecuters for an increase of wages a few weeks ago, and although these had no union or organization, in most instances they got the increase. In England, for the first time, the agricultural laborers have gone on a strike at a season when their services are most required—among others Mr. Disraeli's laborers in Warwick-shire—and so strange is this action considered in England, that it has been made the subject of parliamentary discussion, and the leading papers in London have sent special correspondents to investigate the origin, extent and nature of the difficuity. The carpenters disclaim all connection with the International and st

# On Friday night, as Daniel Kerison, a boy resid-

ing at 361 West Forty-fifth street, was passing through Porty-third street, near Eleventh avenue, he was attacked by five highwaymen, members of the notorious Tenth avenue gang, who struck him on the back of the head, knocking him on the pavement, and held him down while they rified his pockets of twenty-seven cents, all the money he had about him. After the thieves had taken their departure Kerison proceeded to the corner of Forty-second street, and meeting Officer O'Halloran, of the Twentieth precinct, gave a description of the parties who had robbed him. The officer subsequently arrested Michael Bodgers in Thirty-ninth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and upon confronting him with Kerlson the latter fully identified him as one of the party who had attacked him. Officer Bohen, of the same precinct, yesterday morning arrested Robert Relily, who was also identified as one of the party. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, and committed for trial at the General Sessions. he was attacked by five highwaymen, members of

# THE STATE CAPITAL.

PASSAGE OF THE ELECTION LAW.

Organization of the Court of Impeachment.

THE REGISTRY LAW PASSED

Ex-Judge Cardozo's Successor Confirmed by the Senate.

The Street Cleaning Bill Passed and Sent to

ALBANY, May 11, 1872. THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

Mr. Palmer, from the Committee on Cities, re ported the Election bill, with certain amendments. and it was passed by a vote of 19 to 4. The amendments are simply the elimination of the naturalization clause and the clause compelling a voter to give his exact age.

THE IMPEACEMENT TRIAL.

The Senate had a little talk over the question of

adjourning over to Monday evening, just before breaking up for the day, and it was finally decided that the members should reconvene at ten o'clock on Monday morning, as the Court of Impeachment is to organize at four o'clock on that day.

There has been a good deal of comment concerning the composition of the Board of Managers to conduct the trial elected last night in the Assembly. The defeat of Mr. Tilden is regarded as a blow to impeachment, because the ticket elected was prepared and electioneered through by the friends of Judge Barnard. As the Board of Managers stand it is understood that five out of the nine members are at least friendly toward Judge Barnard. THE BAR ASSOCIATION,

as represented here by several of its active members, is greatly disappointed at the personnet of the Board of Managers elected. It was whispered through the Assembly Chamber this morning that an effort would probably be made to add two more and either Tobey or Strahan, all of whom are strongly in favor of impeachment; but those who are strongly opposed to any such change went round among their fellow members and talked to them, and the result was that the idea of to them, and the result was that the idea of attempting to increase the number of the managers was abandoned. The Board of Managers visited the Senate Chamber in a body to-day, and through their Chairman, Mr. Alvord, formally notified the Senate that they appeared with articles of impeachment against Judge Barnard and were prepared to maintain them. The President of the Senate replied that the necessary steps would be taken to convene the Court for the trial. The Managers then returned to the Assembly Chamber and informed the House of the answer of the Senate.

Senate.

STREET CLEANING IN NEW YORK.

The result of the investigation which Mr. Healy inaugurated into the subject of street cleaning in New York is the following bill, which, having passed both houses of the Legislature, was to-day sent to the Governor for his signature:—

New York is the following till, which, having passed both houses of the Legislature, was to-day sent to the Governor for his signature:—

As Act in relation to the cleaning of the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the city of New York, and the removal of all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings, and all dead animals, blood, offal and other retuse matter, and all bones, fish not fit for human tood, and all diseased, tainted and improvement of and the cancellation of existing contracts and arrangements in respect thereto.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

Section 1.—The Board of Police in the city of New York, as it may from time to time be constituted, shall have full and exclusive power and authority, and is hereby charged with the duty of causing all streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in said city to be thoroughly clean, and to remove from said city daily, and as often as may be necessary, all ashes, garbage, rubbish, sweepings of every kind, and all dead horses and other dead animals, blood, offal and other refuse matter, and all bones, all tish not fit for human food, all diseased, tainted or impure meats and all other refuse matter, and all bones, all tish not fit for human food, all diseased, tainted or impure meats and all other refuse matter, and all bones, all tish not fit for human food, all diseased, tainted for impure meats and all other transfer or muisances of a similar kind which may be required for such purpose.

Sec. 2.—The said Beard of Folice is hereby vested with full army by charged with the day of the propose.

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Sec. 3.—The said Beard of Folice is hereby wested with the day of the propose.

Sec. 4.—The said Beard of Folice is hereby wested with the day of the pr

on such terms as in their judgment will be for the best interests of said city; and to declare the same cancellea and
determined whenever the said contractors or their successors in interest therein shall fail or omit to
perform substantially all the stipulations or condetermined whenever the said contractors, or of the contractors, and to be by them kept and
formed. Whenever the said contract shall be cancelled,
as in this section provided, either by agreement or by
reason of the failure of said contractors, or their successors in interest, to perform the same or their part, the
Board of Police shall proceed to exercise the powers and
perform the duties, and shall thence continue to exercise
the first section of this act, in respect to the cleaning of
the streets in said city, and the removing of ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings.

Sec. 3.—Whenever the existing contract in relation to
the removal from said city of dead animals, blood, offal
and other refuse matter, made on the 8th of April, 1805,
between the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the
Bone Laboratory of the second part, shall be terminated,
the said Board of Police shall proceed to and thence continue to exercise the power and authority conferred, and
perform the duties enjoined by the first section of this act,
in respect to the removal from said city of dead animals,
blood, offal and other refuse matter.

Sec. 4.—The said the same thank of the said Board of Police shall proceed to and thence continue to exercise the power and authority conferred, and
perform the duties enjoined by the first section of this act,
in respect to the removal from said city of dead animals,
blood, offal and other refuse matter.

Sec. 4.—The said Hoard of Police, suitable and sufficient
docks, piers and slips, or berths in slips, and so located as
to be adapted to and meet the wants of said board in excenting the various duties imposed by this act, without
interruptions or delays.

Sec. 5.—The said Board of Police is hereby authorized
to contract for

The Senate, in executive session, this morning confirmed the following nominations:—William H. Lenard to be Judge, in place of Albert Cardozo, resigned; the following to be managers of the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsle:—Amasa J. Parker, Edward F. Beadle, James Roosevelt and Frederick D. Smith.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11, 1872. The bill to amend the charter of the city of Rome,

was passed; also the bill to incorporate the Roches

was passed; also the bill to incorporate the Rochester Water Company; also, the Annual Supply bill.

The resontion to print the American Institute Reports was taken up, reopening a discussion which was started yesterday, and it was finally adopted after adding a restrictive amendment, requiring the work to be let to the lowest bidder, if the Comptroler decides that it does not come under the contract for public printing.

Mr. Palmer, from the Committee on Cities, to which was referred the New York Registry law, reported the bill with amendments made to meet the views of the Governor and upon consultation with him.

The bill was then passed.

The Senate went into committee and ordered to a third reading the bill directing the audit and payment of the ciaim for sprinking in New York, under the contract of 1871. Also the bill to authorize the Harlem Railroad Company to extend their tracks through Madison avenue for the use of small cars.

Recess until four P. M.

Recess until four P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Senate went into committee on the bill to provide for the settlement of certain claims against the city and county of New York. After considera-the discussion the bill was ordered to, a third reading.
After disposing of several local bills the Senate
adjourned till Monday, at ten A. M.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, May 11, 1872.

BILLS PASSED. To extend the time within which the taxes to be raised in the city and county of New York for the general fund of said city and county for the year 1872 may be fixed, set apart and apportioned, and to provide further regulations in respect thereto.

Mr. Firilds stated that the bill amending the act

providing for the audit of claims against the city of New York, to which be objected a few days since owing to the broad scope of its provisions, having been amended so as to confine the audit to judg-ments actually obtained against the city, he would now withdraw his objection to its having a third reading.

reading.

Mr. Moulton renewed the objection.

Mr. Princh asked consent to report the New
York Police Court bill, but Mr. Campbell objected.

York Police Court bill, but Mr. CAMPBELL objected.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Kings county Conrts of Record to sentence prisoners to the Penitentiary the same as to the State Prison.

Making provision for the improvement of the parks, squares and avenues in New York. Lost, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Board of Managers of the impeachment against Judge Barnard appeared at the bar of the House and announced that they had informed the Senate of their appointment, and the President of the Senate had stated that the Senate would adopt the necessary measures for a Court for the trial of the impeachment.

The Annual Supply Bill was received from the Senate amended.

The Annual Supply Bill was received from the Senate amended.
Mr. ALVORD, moved a disagreement with the amendments, and that a Conference Committee be appointed. Carried.
The following bills were also passed:
Amending the charter of the National Burglar Insurance Company.
Amending the charter of the Binghampton and Port Dickinson Railroad Company.
Amending the charter of the railroad from Syracuse to Onondaga Hill.
Amending the charter of the Troy Young Men's Association.
To incorporate the New York Construction Com-

To incorporate the New York Construction Com-

pany.

To amend the charter of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York.
Adjourned until Monday evening, at half-past
seven o'clock.

#### HORSE NOTES.

The monthly statement of the National Trotting association, giving a complete list of persons and horses against whom penalties of suspension or ex-pulsion were in force April 30, has been issued by the secretary, Mr. George H. Smith. The only additional names observed since the last publication are:-Owner or driver John Dailey, expelled April 4, 1872, and his bay gelding Hotfoot, same penalty.

The Maryland Jockey Club has been reorganized.

At a general meeting held at Baltimore recently the following officers were elected:—President, ex-Governor Oden Bowie; Pirst Vice President, Washington Booth; Second Vice President, Colonel Edward Lloyd; Secretary, J. D. Ferguson; Treasurer, Henry E. Johnston; Executive Committee, J. D. McLane, J. Hanson Thomas, William Young, E. A. Clabaugh, Alexander D. Brown, Frank M. Hall, Louis McLane, Edward Patterson, Jr., E. Law Rogers and John Lee Carroll. Mr. McLane, in declining a re-election as secretary, stated that the society was in a prosperous condition. It was out of debt and had a surplus on hand, after it had paid \$10,000 to the Agricultural Society. It had built additions to the grand stand and had also erected a new stand capable of holding 1,500 people, besides forty-two stables and the necessary quarters for stable attendants, and that the club numbered 228

members.

Mr. John M. Clay's chestnut filly Squeeze 'Em, by Lexington, dam Skedaddle, by imp. Yorkshire, has

gone amiss and been turned out of training. The old and time-honored Metairie course at New Orleans has been sold, and will no longer be devoted to the sports of the turf, but become a depository of the dead. It is a sad change. Here it was that Reel, Miss Foote, George Martin, Jim Bell, Lecomte and the irreproachable Lexing ton won their brightest laurels, and here it was that Lexington made his celebrated time race, four miles in 7:19%, which has stood since 1855, and promises to stand for a long time to come, as the fastest and most remarkable performance of the American turf.

At an informal meeting, held on the 4th inst. at the Merchants' Hotel, this city, the following named gentlemen proposed to form a "Gentlemen's Driving Club," on the grounds of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, at Waverley Park :- N. Norris Halsted, William G. Schenck, F. A. Page, John Brisbin, C. A. Sprague, A. W. Dimock, George Richards, E. G. Brown, Phineas Jones, James W. Boylan, Isaac B. Kilburn, Augustus Canfield, William H. Cleveland, J. C. Beardsley, W. A. Morrell, A. Hopper, J. Blanchard Edgar, D. D. Buchanan, W. W. Stearns, J. Harvey Halsey, P. W. Vall, J. S. Myers, John Boylan, James Bell, Allen B. Palmer, George-

## TROTTING IN MEDFORD

Chief. . . . . 5 B. Mershan entered br. m. Lady Norris. 3 of Time, 2:40—2:40—2:43%—2:45%—2:

### DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN GAMBLERS.

At a late hour on Friday night Michael Murray, of No. 12 Pell street, and Albert C. Oatman, proprietor of a gambling saloon at 698 Broadway, met in the hallway of the latter's place and began to dispute about about some checks Oatman accused Murray of stealing. After indulging in a war of words for some time in the style peculiar to their class Murray claims Oatman drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed him in the face three times, inflicting painful and ugly wounds. The police surgeon attached to the Fifteenth precinct station was compelled to take thirteen stitches in one of the gashes in Murray's left cheek. Oatman was arrested by Officer Henderson, of the Fifteenth precinct, and arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, morning. He stated that while standing in the doorway of his place on Friday night Murray came up to him, and, seizing him by the ear from behind, said he wished to have something to say to him. Oatman replied that had did not wish to have anything to say to him, which, it is alleged, so enraged Murray that he claims he put his first to his (Oatman's) nose and remarked, "I'll bu'st your crust for you!" and, thinking he would do as he had promised, he drew his knife and stabbed him in self-defence. The prisoner, upon being arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, was committed, in default of \$1,000 bail, to appear for trial.

### THE WINDSOR LOCKS MURDERERS.

Scott and Cherest Sentenced to the State Prison for Life. HAREFORD, Conn., May, 11, 1872.

David Scott and Mitchel Cherest, the men who murdered three inmates of a house of ill-fame at Bull Run, near Windsor Locks, in January last, and Bull Run, near Windsor Locks, in January last, and who were subsequently arrested in Van Nort, Ohio, were to-day found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for life. The testimony was all circumstantial, and the conviction was under a recently passed statute which gives the jury the right to find a verdict of murder in the second degree where there is any doubt in a case of indictment for murder in the first degree. The statute virtually abolishes capital punishment in many cases where hanging would inevitably follow.